

# Congressman Non-Committal Over Treaty

Lodge Refuses to Comment  
Till He Sees a Copy of  
the Terms; Hitchcock  
Gives Full Indorsement

No Alliance, Says Borah

Wadsworth Declares Terri-  
torial, Naval and Military  
Clauses Must Be Firm

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The mem-  
bers of Congress were careful not to  
commit themselves fully to-day in dis-  
cussing the work of the peace confer-  
ence.

There was a disposition to confine  
comments on the peace treaty and the  
proposed alliance between England,  
France and the United States to gen-  
eralities. Senator Lodge, chairman of  
the Foreign Relations Committee of  
the next Senate, declined to comment.  
Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska,  
Democrat, retiring chairman of the  
Foreign Relations Committee, gave the  
treaty his complete indorsement and  
said he did not believe it would be  
possible to divorce the covenant of the  
league of nations from the text of the  
treaty and give it separate consid-  
eration. He said:

"In my opinion, the crowning glory  
in this great document is the fact that  
it is embodied in a single treaty, which  
of the league of nations, which  
harmonizes with the purpose of the  
treaty and is absolutely essential to  
carry out the intent. Repeatedly, in  
different parts of the treaty, when a  
difficult or doubtful subject is reached,  
requiring future adjustment or settle-  
ment, the league of nations is named  
as the agency through which the work  
shall be done."

**In Favor of the League**  
"I believe intelligent people will  
conclude that the peace settlement  
would be practically impossible and  
ineffectual without the league of na-  
tions as one of its leading features."  
Senator Hitchcock said he could not  
discuss the proposed alliance with  
France in detail because the terms  
have not yet been made public here.

"It seems to me such an alliance  
would be necessary only for bridging  
purposes until Germany becomes a  
member of the league of nations," he  
said. "Then she once does become a  
member of the league of nations, the  
alliance would be against her if she attempted  
to attack France."

Touching the possibility of separa-  
tion of the league of nations from the  
treaty, Senator Lodge said: "I do not believe it is  
possible to separate the covenant and the  
treaty. They are so intertwined as to  
make them inextricable."  
Senator Snoot, Utah, Republican, re-  
garding the proposed alliance, said:

"I know there is a strong sentiment  
in the Senate to do anything we pos-  
sibly can to aid France. Of course, we  
do not know the terms of the proposed  
alliance, and I do not know how far the  
Senate would be willing to go in such  
a matter."  
Senator Borah, of Idaho, said:

"I am not in favor of any treaty or  
alliance with France or any other for-  
eign power, obligating ourselves in any  
way concerning future wars in Europe.  
Whether we shall take any part in any  
future wars in Europe is a matter  
which should be determined upon the  
facts when and as they arrive, and by  
the particular generation which must  
bear the brunt of the war. I shall not  
support any treaty or any alliance  
which binds future generations con-  
cerning the matter of war with any

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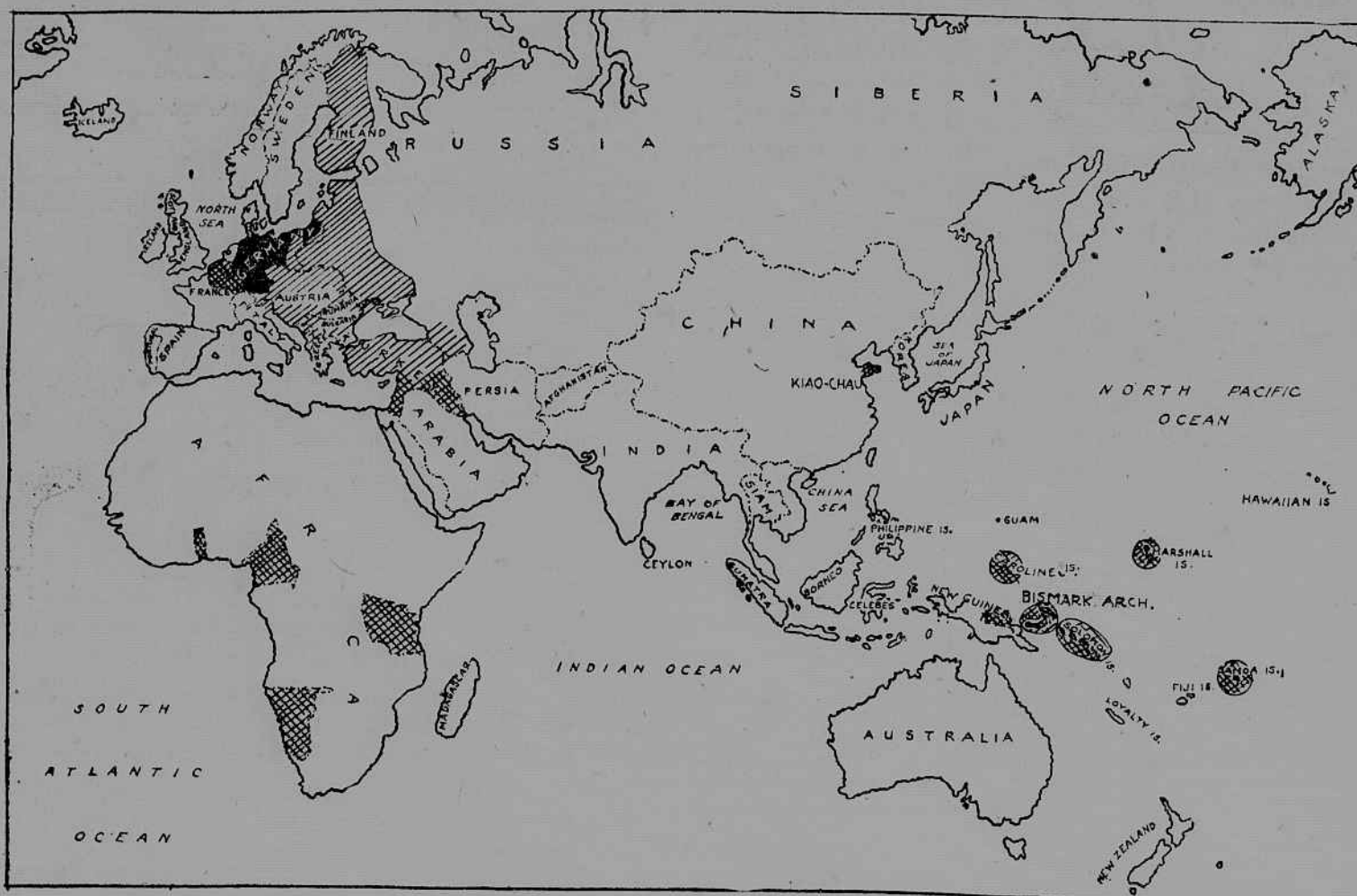
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vince you of this.

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come in, look around and satisfy  
your curiosity.

"Welcome" is not only on the  
door—it's in our hearts.

Cordially,  
**PAR-AMOUNT  
SHIRT SHOPS**

## THE SHRINKAGE OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE



The solid black area represents Germany under the peace treaty, the cross-hatched shading indicates territory wrested from German domination by force of arms, and the single shading covers areas where German domination perished with her military defeat.

Territory taken from the German Empire by the treaty includes:

### IN EUROPE

	Square miles.	Population.
Alsace-Lorraine, to France.....	5,980	1,874,000
Eupen and Malmédy, to Belgium.....	382	20,000
Parts of Silesia, Posen and West Prussia, to Poland.....	27,683	8,500,000
Danzig area, internationalized.....	729	150,000
Saar coal basin, to France.....	738	6,000
One-third of East Prussia, to decide fate by plebiscite.....	5,785	1,000,000
Part of Schleswig, to decide fate by plebiscite.....	2,787	500,000
Total in Europe.....	47,787	12,050,000

### COLONY IN ASIA

Kiao-chau, to Japan.....	200	100,000
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European power. I am opposed to the  
whole scheme and policy upon principle.

Senator Wadsworth, of New York,  
said:

"Although I have not been able to  
examine all the provisions of the sum-  
mary carefully the conditions imposed  
upon Germany seem to be reasonably  
adequate. The territorial, naval and  
military terms would appear to be ade-  
quate to prevent her from repeating  
her crimes of 1914 and subsequent  
atrocities."

Senator Chamberlain, Democrat, of  
Oregon, said:

"We seem to have drawn the teeth  
and claws of Germany pretty effec-  
tively, and with that I am in thorough  
accord, but I do not wish to express a  
general opinion of the treaty of peace  
until I have seen it all."

Senator Henderson, of Nevada, Dem-  
ocrat, said:

"The heavy conditions imposed upon  
Germany seem to be adequate. No one  
would have been satisfied if they had  
not been heavy."

Senator Norris, of Nebraska, Repub-  
lican, said:

"One thing that I like particularly  
about the treaty of peace is the dis-  
armament proposition. However, my  
own idea is that the treaty should have  
gone still further in reducing Ger-  
many's armament. Germany should  
not be allowed an army of 100,000 men  
and her navy is too big. It will fol-  
low, of course, that the size of Ger-  
many's army and navy will affect the  
size of the military and naval organiza-  
tions of the world. I favor as complete  
disarmament as possible."

"I am greatly pleased with the pro-  
vision in the treaty establishing a tri-  
bunal which shall try the Kaiser and  
his military advisers and soldiers for  
their crimes."

Senator Sherman, Illinois, Republi-  
can, said:

"Unquestionably the league of na-  
tions creates a super-government. No  
power on earth can make me vote to  
submit to any allegiance other than I  
owe to the United States. This may be  
revolution, but here is one old man,  
sixty years old, from the Middle West,  
who is ready to shoulder a gun and  
fight against it. Under this super-  
sovereignty the United States will find  
itself bound hand and foot."

Senator Sherman said he did not  
wish at present to commit himself on  
the proposed defensive alliance with  
France. "The proposed alliance has  
not been submitted to us," said he,  
"but I can foresee if our own people  
were threatened how we might be glad  
to have such an alliance."

"The terms of peace," said Senator  
Sherman, "are sufficiently drastic to  
serve as a remedy for the militaristic  
spirit of Germany. I hope the treaty  
will be carried out in its letter and  
spirit."

Senator Moses, of New Hampshire,  
said:

"I am satisfied that the country is  
for a league of nations, but I am skep-  
tical whether it is for this particular  
league. Certainly if the league pro-  
vided for in the treaty is to be set up,  
its constitution should be amended."

"There are three questions im-  
mediately occurring to me as likely to  
be brought before the council, namely:

### AFRICAN COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES

	Square miles.	Population.
Togo, new status undetermined.....	33,700	1,000,000
Kamerun, new status undetermined.....	191,130	4,000,000
Southwest Africa, mandate to Union of South Africa.....	322,456	300,000
East Africa, mandate to Great Britain.....	384,180	7,000,000
Total in Africa.....	931,460	12,300,000

### COLONIES IN THE PACIFIC

Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, mandate to Australia.....	70,000	125,000
Bismarck Archipelago, mandate to Australia.....	20,000	250,000
Caroline and Pelew Islands, mandate to Japan.....	569	50,000
Marianne Island, mandate to Japan.....	250	5,000
Solomon Islands, mandate to Australia.....	43,500	100,000
Marshall Islands, mandate to Japan.....	150	20,000
Samoa Islands, mandate to New Zealand.....	1,000	50,000
Total in Pacific.....	96,160	600,000
Grand total.....	1,075,697	25,000,000

are now operating under the single  
direction of Admiral Kolchak.

This, military observers here believe,  
will give the Omsk government a  
strong position when recognition has  
been accorded, from which a crushing  
blow could be delivered against the  
Bolsheviks.

**Afghans Start Revolt;  
Cross Indian Border**

**British Mass Troops to Stem  
Uprising and Send Note of  
Protest to Amir**

LONDON, May 8.—Afghan tribesmen  
have crossed the Afghan border with  
the assistance of Afghan regular

troops and have occupied certain po-  
sitions on the Indian side of the border,  
according to a dispatch from the  
Indian Foreign Office.

Military precautions have been taken  
by the British, who have addressed a  
vigorous note to the Amir.

It has been reported for some time  
that the new Amir had adopted an  
unfriendly attitude toward the British,  
and contemplated a violation of the  
northwest frontier and Khyber Pass,  
the principal northern pass into that  
country from India.

No large numbers of tribesmen are  
concerned, but they have occupied  
some heights of importance command-  
ing two roads leading across the fron-  
tier.

## Hungarian Reds Refuse Truce, Fight to End

**Demands of Rumania for  
Disarmament, Return of  
Prisoners and Surrender  
of Material Are Spurned**

**Germany Is Sympathetic**

**Fall of Soviet Is Declared  
to Make Enforcement of  
All Peace Terms Certain**

COPENHAGEN, May 8.—The Hun-  
garian Communist government has re-  
fused the armistice terms offered by  
Rumania and has decided to fight to  
the utmost, a dispatch from Budapest  
says.

In reply to the Hungarian request  
for an armistice, the Rumanian gov-  
ernment demanded the disarmament  
of the forces fighting against Rumania  
and her allies in the present operation,  
the surrender of war material and the  
return of prisoners and hostages,  
without reciprocity. It was added that  
until the terms were fulfilled Rumania  
would occupy the right bank of the  
Theiss River to a depth of twelve  
miles.

ZURICH, May 8.—In commenting  
on the report that the Hungarian Com-  
munist government had fallen, the  
"Frankfurt Zeitung" says:  
"We are no partisans of Bolshevism,  
but we look upon the fall of the Bud-  
apest Soviet government as a great  
misfortune. The speedy fall of this  
government is for the Allies the oc-  
casion of a new triumph, and our op-  
inion is that, now that their minds are  
made easy on this point, the imperi-  
alist statesmen of the Entente will exact  
complete fulfillment of their wills by  
the peace terms."

## Russian Bolshevik Claim Alliance With Hungary

HARBIN, May 2 (By The Associated  
Press).—A Bolshevik proclamation,  
which was printed secretly, was dis-  
tributed in Harbin May Day. It makes  
a wild attack on the "Imperialist Al-  
lies" and claims that a reign of terror  
exists in Siberia and that the railroads  
and natural resources are in the hands  
of foreigners.

The proclamation adds that the Rus-  
sian Soviet government has been  
strengthened by alliance with Hungary  
and by the fact that the Allies had  
been driven from Odessa.

## British Lost 29 Dead In Riots in Egypt

LONDON, May 8.—The situation in  
Egypt is now outwardly quiet. The  
total military casualties in the dis-  
orders of the last two months were:  
Five British officers killed and six  
wounded; other ranks, eighteen killed  
and fifty wounded; Indian troops, six  
killed and twenty-five wounded.  
The casualties among the rioters  
are estimated at under 1,000, including  
predatory Bedouins.

## Treaty To Be Published About June 4 or 5

PARIS, May 8.—The full text of  
the peace treaty with Germany  
will not be published until after it  
has been signed, the "Echo de Paris"  
says to-day.

The document then will be pre-  
sented to the Parliament for ratifi-  
cation, probably about June 4 or 5.

## Big U. S. Army Will Be Needed to Protect France

Continued from page 1

joint action by the United States and  
Great Britain.

The announcement of the proposed  
joint action by those two countries has  
the effect of harmonizing the views of  
M. Clemenceau and Marshal Foch on  
the adequacy of French security  
against Germany.

Several plans for joint military  
action by the United States, Great  
Britain and France were considered  
before the present proposal was adopt-  
ed. The first plan was to secure joint  
action under the covenant of the league  
of nations, which provides that the  
league's council will determine what  
military and naval action should be  
taken against states breaking the cov-  
enant.

## League Couldn't Act

It was believed that the council,  
under this authority, could decide upon  
joint action by the United States, Great  
Britain and France as an appropriate form  
of defence against any resumption of war-  
fare on the part of Germany.

This plan was abandoned for the  
present engagement, which is in the  
form of a letter to be submitted to the  
United States Senate and the British  
Parliament.

It is understood that the letter re-  
quires approval by the United States  
Senate in order to make the pledge  
effective, and if this approval is given,  
by resolution or otherwise, the en-  
gagement would then be submitted for  
a commercial treaty with Russia.

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gloves will  
not disap-  
point. Their  
style is apparent—their  
fit and durability a  
pleasant surprise.

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men, women  
and children.

Seamless  
Shades. At shops  
everywhere.

approval to the league of nations  
council.

Those close to President Wilson main-  
tain the engagement is not an alliance  
and, therefore, not inconsistent with the  
principles of the league of nations.  
They add it is a temporary means of  
assuring French security until the  
league is fully established and able to  
make France secure.

## Berlin Exchange To Close Three Days

**Action Is Proposed as a Pro-  
test Against the "Crushing"  
Terms of Peace Treaty**

LONDON, May 8.—Under the im-  
pression that the peace conditions are  
crushing, the Berlin Stock Exchange  
committee has resolved to close the  
exchange for three days, according to  
a dispatch received here. Advice to  
the Exchange Telegraph Company state  
that at a meeting of the peace commit-  
tee held in Berlin to-day the German  
government declared itself in favor of  
a commercial treaty with Russia.



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